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THE OBSERVER

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Miscellany.

From the Bower of Taste.

WILLIAM AND HARRIET.

On a yon beaming cliff I've seen her stand, Waving, as signals fair, her snowy hand, As his white shallop touched the fairy strand.

In one of those little coves that skirt the broad bay of Narragansett, stood a small cottage, where had lived for many years, in the enjoyment of every domestic bliss, William and Harriet Ellenwood. The form of William was of a noble mould; upon his high forehead clustered thick dark curls of glossy hair which shone like the polished ebony encased with the purest pearls. The first breath of dawn was dear to him, and the faint carol of the sky lark, as she soared far towards the blue clouds, imparted pleasure to his morning walk; oft, too, would he rove upon the sand beach where the subsiding tempest had perchance dashed the seaman's barque, which was so lately seen ploughing the heaving deep with the grace of the snowy swan, or the stateliness of the new startled deer, when she leaves the hounds far behind, unmindful that death is in her path. His companion was of that class which are termed the favorites of nature; her form was symmetry itself, and the soft melting beam of her azure eye, with a complexion of lily blended with the rose, were emblematic of the purity of her mind, transcendent genius, and soft, amiable disposition. She had left her happy home, where friends and affluence smiled, where the broad bosom of luxury spread out its golden charms to accompany her William to a far distant land. Not even a weeping mother could alter her determination, neither could the harsh threats of an heretofore indulgent father. For the voice of love whispered that her happiness was dependent on an union with the chosen of her heart, who, though unblest by fortune, was honorable, honest and industrious. They had sought within this delightful and romantic cove, a shelter where five years of happiness had passed away, and all was yet cheerful. Every day seemed to bind another cord of affection around their hearts; at twilight she would often seek the dark and craggy rocks of Mount Hope, with the pleasing expectation of beholding him as he glided over the blue waters in his course; for the setting sun always proclaimed the hour of his return.

One evening she sought her place of observation, and as she was anxiously looking forth upon the blue waves, the dark shades of night began to clothe the woods with their dusky mantle. Her heart fluttered with the tremulous heat of anticipation as she saw a sail swiftly approaching towards the landing, and which she hailed as her husband's bark. But as she was hastening forward to meet him, a loud shout proceeded from the boat, and she immediately felt her arm grasped by the hand of a man of whom she could discern nothing but the outline, as the trees were thickly interwoven over the path which she was descending; but believing it was her husband, she began to reprove him for lingering so long beyond his usual hour, when suddenly emerging to the light she beheld not the smiling features of her beloved William, but a grim weather-beaten sailor, whose ghastly features were rendered more terrific by the long red elf-locks which the breeze blew from his bare, scraggy neck, while his demoniac grin and the ferocious roll of his flashing eyes, almost deprived her of her senses. But among the high qualities of Harriet's mind, courage and self-possession were not the least. She felt she was in danger, and also that her safety depended upon her own exertions—summoning, therefore, all her presence of mind, she implored the man in mild yet firm accents, to liberate her as she wished return home.

"You shall have a snug birth in that schooner out yonder in the bay—d'ye see—so come along my trim one," said the villain with a wild guttural laugh, as he urged her steps towards the beach. Poor Harriet now began to despair of effecting her escape, and taking a small gold chain from her neck, and a ring from her finger, the first tokens of her Williams affection. "Take these," she exclaimed, "I conjure you; but oh! for

the love of heaven, leave me—I am a wife and a mother, you cannot, will not be so cruel as to separate me from my husband, from my child!"

"No palaver," cried the sailor rudely raising her from the ground upon which she had knelt. "I say if that fair weather chap, who's been cruising about in the bay ever since we have to, is your husband, he messes with the sharks to-night; so you'd better be off first as last." The horrid suspicion now flashed upon the agonized mind of Harriet, that this wretch belonged to a gang of villains, who, perhaps, had watched for and murdered her husband, and that she now was destined to become their prey. This was too much for human nature to support, and uttering a shriek of despair, she sunk insensible upon the rock beside which the boat of the pirate was moored. Her long black hair, from which her comb had fallen, hung in wild disorder over a face and neck pale and white as marble. The villain paused—the moon beamed full upon her prostrate form, which bore every appearance of death, and while pressing his hand upon her heart, to know whether life was indeed gone forever, a man sprang from the thicket, and pointing a pistol to his breast, laid him in an instant dead at her side. The shock occasioned by the report of the pistol, restored Harriet to a recollection of the horrid scene through which she had passed, and raising her eyes with the expectation of meeting the savage glare of a murderous villain, she beheld the sparkling smiles of her own dear William, and felt that indeed she was reclining upon his faithful bosom.

It may, perhaps, be necessary to add that the wretch who met with the fate which he merited, belonged to a small gang of pirates and marauders, who disguised sometimes as fishermen and at others as peasants, alternately pursued their depredations, both on sea and land, as opportunity occurred. Their leader had more than once seen the fair Harriet on the cliff, awaiting the arrival of William, and struck with her beauty, was determined, just before they were ready to make another cruise, to convey her on board the schooner. To effect this plan more easily, it was proposed that one of the gang should proceed in a boat towards the cliff in order to secure Harriet, and that another should go in quest of William, whose canoe had, since morning, been watched while he was employed in fishing, or shooting such wild birds as came within shot of his rifle. The design of the latter was to cross him as if by accident, when distant from the shore, and, after taking his life, deprive him of whatever of value might be found on him. This plan was carried into execution thus far. William had, for more than an hour, observed a man in a small light skiff of which he had the most perfect command, sometimes shooting ahead with the speed of an arrow, and at others falling into his wake. By these movements, William concluded that he wished to join company, and accordingly hailed him with a cheerful inquiry as to the success of the day. The boat neared, when to his consternation, the man sprang up, and pointing a pistol to his breast, fired. The ball passed through the fleshy part of his shoulder; but regardless of the pain and exasperated by this unprovoked attack, William seized his rifle, which already laid loaded in the bow of the boat and with his usual unerring aim, sent the wretch to render up his fearful account of crimes unforgotten. William shuddered from his soul as the miscreant fell from the boat into the calm blue wave, which, slightly tinged with his life blood, closed over his head forever. He now proceeded homeward with all possible rapidity, landing about a mile distant from his usual place, as being nearer home. On entering his cottage, he learned that his wife had gone forth to welcome him, and, as if apprehensive of mischief, he seized a pistol and hurried to mount Hope, her favorite haunt, and arrived just at that moment when the villain was dragging her down the mountain path. Shocked, nay frenzied by this scene, though he heard not his words, yet he saw his Harriet faint and fall from his grasp; this was enough—the close of the scene has already been related; suffice it to say this affectionate and faithful pair returned home, offering their prayers to Heaven for their preservation in the hour of danger. The ministers of justice were aroused by a statement of these facts, and by an immediate and vigilant pursuit, the remainder of the gang were apprehended and after various proofs and voluntary disclosures of similar crimes, they suffered as pirates—an ignominious death.

An Irishman who had blistered his fingers by endeavouring to draw on a pair of new boots, exclaimed, "by St. Patrick, I believe I shall never get them on until I wear them a day or two."

GERMAN BEDS.

The beds of Germany are absolutely detestable. The Germans all sleep alone, and the beds are accordingly very narrow. Although more than eight months have elapsed since my arrival in the country, I have never seen a single bed large enough for two persons, and nine out of ten are adapted to the reception of a traveller of moderate dimensions. They sleep either on a bed or mattress, over which a sheet is spread. The next sheet is a bag, formed like a pillow case, within which a thick blanket is placed: and being spread out so as to fill it up, it is sewed to it to keep it in trim. It is usually not more than five feet long, and two and a half or three feet in breadth, corresponding exactly with the bed or mattress. It is so narrow, that it is absolutely impossible to tuck it up. As I am unfortunately a foot longer than any of these coverings, it is necessary for me always to splice it with blankets. Such a covering answers very well for autumn, but is a poor defence against even a German winter. As soon as the frost makes its appearance, your landlady surprises you with another bed which she carries into your room, and throws it upon the top of yours, as a substitute for blankets. As this is never more than five feet long, all the sons of Anak, of the present generation, must splice this also, or have a part of the body in the tropics and the rest in a polar atmosphere. As it is impossible to move in your sleep without the bed or the blankets rolling off, it is necessary to fasten them down with an additional covering large enough to embrace them all. In fact, there is so little comfort here at night, that as midnight approaches, you wish yourself in Paris, in Italy, or in the moon.

They tell a story of an Irishman travelling some winters since in Germany, who seeing another bed placed above his own, concluded that it must be the custom here to sleep in layers, one above another. As no one came, he rung the bell, and directed the servant to tell the gentleman who was to lie on top, that being very sleepy, he would thank him to come soon to bed, as he did not like to be disturbed after he had fallen asleep.

POLITICAL.

From the Citizen.

MR. EDITOR:

The objection against Mr. HUNTON as candidate for Governor, that he is not sufficiently known to the community, having been so long and so strongly urged, and made a pretext for the calling of the late Convention at Augusta to nominate another candidate, it was to be expected that that notable body would have selected for a candidate, a gentleman of more than common notoriety. But this seems not to have been done; for I find by conversing with gentlemen tolerably well informed, that many suppose the Convention candidate to be the same gentleman, who has been so frequently a candidate for Member of Congress; whose coporeal magnitude and dignified deportment have been the subjects of so much factitious remark among those who occupy the yards of our County Court Houses during the sittings of our Courts; and whose name has been so long associated with those of Vance, Carpenter and Ruggles in our State Legislature. Others suppose the gentleman whose name has been so often before the public as a candidate for Senator, and said to have been pledged "in black and white" to be in favor of the late National Administration, is the candidate for Governor. One of the delegates to the Convention, who, as he has formerly been a Senator, may be presumed to be one of the most respectable and intelligent of that body, in conversation with a gentleman of his acquaintance as he was on his return from the Convention, on the fitness of Judge Smith for the office of Governor, uttered these words—"I know nothing about him, only they say he is a fine man." Now, this gentleman had travelled from the extreme Western part of the State to Augusta, for what? why for the great purpose of uniting with between two and three hundred others, a great majority of whom, if they would be as honest, it is fair to presume would be found as ignorant as himself, in recommending to the good people of this State, for their Chief Magistrate, a man, whom he knew nothing about! On the whole, I think the charge of obscurity lies as strong against Judge Smith, as against Mr. Hunton. The office of a Common Pleas Judge is not one to render a man very conspicuous, his labors being generally confined to a

particular section of the State, and but a small proportion of those few, is what establishes his character.

I have had the honor of a slight personal acquaintance with both the gentlemen in question enough to have conceived a high personal regard for each; but for the knowledge I have of their characters, and from which I have formed my opinion of the fitness of either for the office, for which they are candidates, am mainly indebted to others more intimately acquainted, some with one, and some with the other. And with a view to aid them who do not know them, and are truly desirous of learning their characters, I propose giving as true and candid a description and history of each as I possibly can. I may err, but it shall not be intentionally. I will "nothing-extenuate, nor ought set down in malice." I, hereafter, I shall find that I have done injustice to either of the gentlemen, or misled any inquirer after truth, I shall feel myself bound to make a humble acknowledgement to the public and to make the best restitution in my power to the injured party. I will first speak of

MR. HUNTON.

Of the birth, parentage, and education, of this gentleman I know nothing, except that I have heard that he received a collegiate education. I first heard of him as a very amiable man, in the successful practice of Law, in Readfield, about 20 years ago. Soon afterwards he was pointed out to me on a public occasion. I was much pleased with his personal appearance, but was not introduced to him. Not long after that, we accidentally met, and became known to each other; and since, I have had several slight interviews with him, from which I formed the opinion that he was a sensible, well informed, unassuming and unassuming man. I always found him easy and interesting in conversation, and have often heard him spoken of by his neighbors as being a most excellent man—of much public spirit and liberality to the poor, in proportion to his means—of much modesty and diffidence, but of equal independence in his opinions and actions. It is said that he once possessed a handsome property, the fruit of his own industrious application to business, but investing it chiefly in sheep and manufactories, in time of the late war, he, like others who embarked in like speculations, was unfortunate, and became poor. It is well known the business of the legal profession, especially in country places, has been gradually growing less lucrative, and from an innate diffidence, Mr. H. had no prospect of becoming a distinguished advocate, he has, much to his honor, of late preferred procuring his living mainly by cultivating the soil with his own hands, to encouraging frivolous and vexatious law suits, for the sake of the fees, as is too frequently the case with that crowded profession, in a dearth of more honorable business. He has not, however, entirely abandoned his profession, but continues a respectable member of the Kennebec Bar. But he is generally to be found in the field, wielding the same implements as his industrious neighbors, and appearing in the same unostentatious style. He is, I suppose, about fifty years old—a man not of brilliant parts; but of sound sense, extensive information, and unquestionable integrity. He is, and always has been, an unwavering Republican of the Jeffersonian school—but not a violent partisan. The reason of his not having been called earlier into public life, I really suppose, is, that he always rather avoided than sought it: and I have the best reason to believe that his being elected a Counsellor for the present year was a thing entirely unexpected and unthought of by him till he was officially notified of his election.

JUDGE SMITH

Is one of several sons, I believe four, who at the hands of a wealthy, kind and provident father, the late Manassah Smith, Esq. of Wiscasset, received a collegiate and legal education; and it must give a throb of joy to every good heart, to learn that the father lived to witness that his care and benevolence bestowed on his sons had not been wasted—to see them all respectable citizens, and respectfully settled in their profession. The Judge is now a bachelor, I suppose a little short of forty. He is a man of grave and dignified deportment. In college his standing was good, and he stood well while at the Bar for so young a man, but he did not remain there long enough to arrive at distinction, and probably never would have ascended much above the line of mediocrity. He was a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts, the last year we were connected with that State. In that body he gained no distinction. The next year he was among the prominent, but not one of the most active and leading members in the House of Representatives of Maine. Here his political career ended. The year following he was appointed Judge

of the Common Pleas, and has continued to discharge the duties of that office, to general acceptance, but not, as I have understood, with more than ordinary ability. Born to affluence and naturally of an unsocial cast of mind, he has mingled but little with those classes of people, who have no other way of living than by manual industry; and knows but little of their sufferings and necessities. His knowledge, though respectable, is derived, almost entirely, from books. He is distinguished more for his assiduity in the pursuit of additional wealth, than for seeking out objects of charity or public utility on which to bestow a part of his present competency. He was always a republican while the federal and republican parties existed in contradistinction to each other.

Thus I have done what I proposed—such are my ideas of the respective characters and qualifications of the two gentlemen before us; and if my delineations be correct, either is well qualified in point of moral character and natural and acquired talents to make a respectable Chief Magistrate of the State, though neither is a man of brilliant talents. And it is time for the friends of each to acknowledge that it is on party grounds that they are supported in opposition to each other. There are two political parties in this State; and whatever popular names each may assume, and whatever vituperative and reproachful appellations each may confer on the other, they are best known to the people by the names, Adams party and Jackson party. To pretend that they are the two parties, Federal and Republican, into which the country was formerly divided, is an insult to the good sense of the people. Every man of common information knows that he lies and attempts deception when he advances such an idea. The contest is between the Adams party and the Jackson party; and as such it should be conducted. There is neither need nor information for personal reflections on either side. If Mr. Hunton were of the Jackson party, he would be known as such—and if he were the man whom the leaders of that party thought they could be more certain of electing than any other, against a popular candidate of the other party, neither his obscurity, nor his poverty, nor his lack of brilliant talents and accomplishments, would by them be objected to him. And if Mr. Smith were actually of the Adams party, and their most popular man, and would consent to become their candidate for Governor, though he were in all other respects just as he now is, the influential men of that party would not be backward in extolling his merits. If the duties of my avocation, at this busy season, will permit, I intend to pursue this subject farther in a future communication. A FARMER.

Great Curiosity.—We wonder how large the largest animal was in the days of old. There are specimens of bones to be seen at No. 330 Broadway, a few doors above the Masonic Hall, which must have belonged to an animal as big as the Park Theatre. One side of the under jaw-bone is 20 feet in length, and three in width, weighing 1200 pounds. The ribs are nine feet long! The other bones are of proportionate size. These relics were discovered in the valley of the Mississippi. They were found seventeen feet below the surface, and we are told by the proprietor that the labor of getting them out was prodigious, as the water poured in so fast upon the workmen that a steam engine would have been necessary to discharge it, before the whole skeleton could have been raised. These bones must have been in active motion at the time when man

"Went forth with a pine,
As a spear 'gainst the mammoth,
And struck through the ravine
At the foaming behemoth."

Men and animals have sadly dwindled since that period. We are becoming more and more concise every generation, and in a few more centuries mighty man will be no longer than a Lacedaemonian letter. It will be a great saving in the tailor's bills of our posterity.

These wonderful remains are well worthy the attention of the curious, and amongst the curious we rank nine-tenths of our readers.—N. Y. Enquirer.

A wit bemoaning the unfortunate prospect of celibacy, and comparing the respective happiness of a married and single state, exclaimed, "what can make the bitter cup of a bachelor's life go down!" And in the same tone, by way of self-condolens response, observed, "A-LASS, A-LASS!"

Domestic Economy.

From the New-England Farmer.
SUMMER MANURE.

The main spring of agriculture is manure; and by due attention with a little labor a great deal may be obtained in the course of the summer. You should mix your summer made dung, as far as practicable without devoting too much time to this object, with at least an equal quantity of earth. In this way the gasses or volatile parts of manure will be absorbed, and the whole will be less liable to be washed away by rain, or dried up by the sun. The recrement of vegetables, the dropping of animals—every thing capable of undergoing the putrefactive process should be covered with earth, and if there is a roof over it into the bargain so much the better. Do not permit, if you can conveniently avoid it, a cat, a rat or so much as a mouse to rot on your premises without covering the carcass with a shovel full or two of mould, or earth of some sort. Plough up your head lands, and cart the earth to the yard in which you keep your cows or other cattle, and every morning before breakfast, and (when you do not happen to be very sleepy) before sunrise, cover whatsoever offendeth the olfactory nerves, or in other words does not smell quite so sweet as a rose, with a proper coating of the earth aforesaid. You may increase this aggregate with the cleanings sweepings, &c. of your cellars, old brine in which meat has been preserved, decayed and decaying vegetable, &c. If you suffer any thing to remain in your cellar or any other part of your tenement, which emits a bad smell, you may calculate on fever in the fall; and if you are grieved with any thing like second sight, as they call it in Scotland, or have a presentiment of what you are coming to, you will dream of funerals in the family, and doctor's bills almost as long as bill in chancery.

Don't let your daughters nor your female help throw any of their slops, including dish-washings, &c. either into the front yard or back yard, to manufacture gnats, mosquitoes, and typhus fever, but see that all such matters are put into a sink, and that the sink has a proper spout and trough to conduct that sort of liquid manure to a proper receptacle, where it can be mixed with earth, and form a rich compost. Every day or two (or better every day) you will mix the manure of your back house with good loam, and we will therefore, and thereupon, set you down for a neat cultivator, and prophesy that you will one day be rich—unless your wife and daughters are very extravagant, spin street yarn, see too much company, and wear their go-to meeting clothes every day.

If you live in the vicinity of a wood-lot you may employ your spare team and leisure hours in gathering the rotted and half rotted leaves of hard wood for manure, including the mould by the decomposition of the leaves. These substances, we are told, and do not doubt it, will make good manure for potatoes, and if you have not finished planting them it may be well to put some in your hills. But it would probably be quite as well to mix them with other ingredients in a compost heap, or place them in a proper situation to receive and imbibe the stale of a stable, form a bed for your cattle to sleep on, or let your hogs take them into their custody.

Lime will be found an useful ingredient in your composts, and perhaps there is, in common cases no better way of applying it to land than by previously mixing it with manure. Judge Peters, of Pennsylvania, however, says, "Mix no hot lime with your muck, dung, or compost heap, before fermentation has ceased, or sufficiently advanced; as it injures moderate fermentation, and often consumes the muck. Instances of even conflagration of strawy muck by hot lime to a great extent can be given." You should not mix hot lime alone with any substance intended for manure, which fire can injure or consume.

Sir John Sinclair says, "It has been found that an excellent compost can be prepared, by collecting all sorts of weeds, as thistles, docks, nettles, fern, &c. before they have formed seed, and laying them up with alternate layers of rich earth. A great heat is soon raised, and by turning the heap over, the next spring the whole will be resolved into a soft, pulpy mass, the effects of which on the soil are in no degree inferior to dung. Thus a great nuisance may be converted into a valuable manure."

The farmer's manual says, "Let your hogs be enclosed in an open pen, near to, or in one part of your barn yard; throw into this the scrapings of your barns, together with every vegetable substance that will putrefy and rot thro' the summer; plough up and cart occasionally, such earth as can be collected from your ditches, or sward balk; your hogs will root and mix them together, and thus with a little attention, you may obtain 20 or 30 loads of the best manure, or much more if your hogs are numerous." If you employ hogs in this way you may, perhaps, save yourself the trouble of making compost besides enjoying the satisfaction of making those lazy animals work for a livelihood. You will be careful, however, to supply them

with straw to lodge in. This straw you will clear out frequently to be mixed with other matters in the manure yard, and a fresh supply should be granted.

SUBSTITUTE FOR YEAST. Carbonate of ammonia (or the kind of saline substance which is used in smelling bottles) is now much used in England, as a substitute for yeast.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser.

We have received by the ship Howard, files of Hamburg papers to the 23d of May, from which we extract the following:—

The Russians have, according to a letter from Bucharest, only 12,000 men in Little Wallachia, the greater part of the Russian Army having concentrated near Silistria. This would seem to indicate, that the expedition against Servia is no longer contemplated.

Letters from Jassy state, that General Deibisch is dangerously ill, but add that the operations of the Russian army will not be retarded in consequence, another General having already been entrusted with the command in chief.

The Prussian State Gazette of May 18, contains the following:—

TURKISH FRONTIERS. May 1. Among the numerous reports that have been put into circulation by the approaching commencement of hostilities, is one, according to which the Larks have surprised Kavarna and Balezic with superior force, and put to death the whole of the Russian garrison found there. It must, however, be observed, that the report has not as yet been traced to any authentic source.

JASSY. May 1. The new Grand Vizior has advanced to the Vicinity of Varna, but the reinforcements received there by Gen. Roth within the last three weeks, are estimated at 30,000 men. Before the 13th instant. Count Deibisch will have his head quarters at Bazarjik; the Turkish Spahis, however, already show themselves in small parties, in different parts of Bulgaria, so that the troops march in strong columns and the convoys of provisions are sent under strong escort. In Little Wallachia some light Turkish corps show themselves from time to time. Achmed Pacha, of Widin, is said to have 30,000 men under his command.

COLOMBIA AND PERU.

It appears that the Peruvians in Guayaquil have not surrendered that city to the Colombians, in conformity with the provisions of the Convention lately formed between them. General Prieto, the late Governor, was requested, by General Cordero, to give up the place to him; but refused, saying he should send to his government for particular instructions, as it was a case of great importance, and await a reply, which he expected in 45 days—expressing a hope that hostilities might be suspended in the interim. This information we obtain from translations from Caracas papers to June 6th, in the Journal of Commerce.

It appears somewhat doubtful whether this measure, taken by a single Peruvian chief, will rekindle the war or not. It is stated that the other part of the Peruvian army was to recross the Macacara on the 15th of March.

M. de Bresson presented his credentials as French Envoy, at Bolivia, on the 17th May, and was afterwards presented to the Council of Ministers, &c. &c.

Since the above was put in type, we have received from a friend a Caracas paper of the 10th of June, containing a proclamation of Bolivar, which orders the immediate occupation of Guayaquil, but holds out a promise of every thing being done on his part to secure peace with Peru. We translate it as follows:

PROCLAMATION.

Colombians! Since the pacification of Pasto, the victory of Tarqui, and the convention of Giron, I address you my felicitations on the termination of the great struggles which have agitated the Republic. The results, so prosperous, ought to cherish in us lively hopes of the august national representation, convoked for the 2nd of January. There will be discussed all your rights, all your interests, and in unanimity with each other, you will form a new government, able to maintain the liberty and independence of Colombia. But that we may enjoy this happiness, we must possess calmness amid passions and firmness in contests.

The convention of Giron has not been fulfilled on the part of Peru, and the pretext she offers are now injuries against Colombia. We find ourselves obliged to employ force to conquer a peace; and although gory with the results of new combats, we overlook every thing in seeking to establish the repose of America, whose painful and cruel sacrifices have greatly contributed to repel the invasion of the enemy.

We shall re-occupy Guayaquil only for the purpose of fulfilling the preliminaries of peace concluded with Peru: we will not fire a shot, even in self defence, unless after having exhausted our patience, and demanded in vain our incontestable rights. We will do no more: when the Peruvians shall have been expelled, with the factionaries of Guayaquil, we will sue for peace with the

conquered—this shall be our vengeance. Such moderate conduct will contradict, before the world, the plans of conquest, and the vast ambition which have been attributed to us; and after having given evidence of noble generosity, and absolute generosity, if they should still attack us, calumniate and threaten to oppress us, with the opinion of the world we would reply in the field of battle with our valor, and in negotiation with our rights.

Colombians! As a subject of the national will, I do nothing more than make known the intention of the people and the power of the army. The first being just, and the second heroic, we must expect to obtain victory or peace.

BOLIVAR.

Head Quarters, Quito, April 3, 1829.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 21.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN MEETING.

The National Republicans in the Towns and Plantations in the County of Oxford, are requested to send Delegates to meet in Convention at the Meeting-House, in Norway Village, on Wednesday the fifth day of August next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the Senate of Maine, to be supported at the approaching election. Each town is requested to elect two delegates, and each plantation one.

July 4, 1829.

We are pleased to notice the movements of the people. They are evidently taking measures to bring their overwhelming strength against the inroads of Jacksonism. Let them go on and a most signal victory will be won at the polls in September. In most of the counties meetings are called for the purpose of making preparation for the contest; and from all quarters we have the most cheering assurances that the friends of our present State administration and the past National administration are firm, vigilant and active. If doubt is expressed of any county; if the eye of anxiety looks any where in Maine—it is Oxford, that is said to be doubtful. It is on Oxford, that our friends look with some apprehension. We hope and believe that even here there is nothing to fear. The people came out in their might last year, and victory was the consequence. We trust they will in September take their own cause into their own hands, and again triumph over the Jackson forces. Still it ought not to be disguised that the struggle is to be a hard one. In no part of the State, if perhaps we except Cumberland, has Jackson deception been more successful than in Oxford. In no section of the State, in proportion to our population, are there more, thorough going Jackson leaders, who hesitate at nothing, but truth, honor and fairness, than in Oxford. These men have their influence, and must be met with activity and energy. It will be recollected that we shall have a new candidate to nominate for the Senate in the place of the late Nathaniel Howe, Esq. We hope to see the meeting in this town on the 5th instant well attended.

Let the East, West, North and South sections of our County come to the centre—no town or plantation, however small or remote can justify negligence on the occasion.

Another Fire in New York.—We learn that on Wednesday evening, the 8th inst. about 10 o'clock a fire broke out in the third story of the four story brick store, corner of South Street, and Cuyler's Alley, occupied by Messrs. Davis & Brooks. It contained a very valuable stock of goods, the whole of which were destroyed or very much damaged together with the store. On the latter \$4000 were insured, and \$30,000 on the former.

After the fire had been raging with great fury for an hour, the gable end of the store was observed to fall with a violent crash against the store of Messrs. Tucker & Laurie, the wall of which was broken in and fell by the fall of the first. The excitement was very great among the by-standers, when it was ascertained that many firemen and hook and ladder men were in the latter store. A number of the firemen and ladder men were much injured. One man was so much covered up with rubbish that on-

ly one hand was at first visible. Messrs. Tucker & Laurie's were insured.

It is supposed by some that the fire originated from the combustion of wool.

A fire also broke out on Tuesday evening, the 7th, in the iron foundry belonging to Mr. Henry Worrall, No. 26 Elm Street; it was extinguished before much damage had been done.

MR. HUNTON.

The following resolutions passed at a large and highly respectable meeting of Delegates from the several towns in the Kennebec Congressional District, will shew in what estimation the Hon. Mr. Hunton is held by his friends and neighbors. The scurrilous attacks upon Mr. Hunton from the Jackson papers and from Jackson Caucuses, have called forth the County of Kennebec to do him an act of justice. We are pleased to see that this meeting has acted in this thing fearlessly, faithfully and justly.

At a Convention of the Republicans of Kennebec Congressional District, who were openly and decidedly in favor of the reelection of John Quincy Adams, and are friendly to the present State Administration, held at the Court House in Augusta, July 9, in pursuance of public notice, James Stackpole of Waterville, was chosen Chairman, and S. W. Robinson of Hallowell, Secretary. Wm. Clark, James Williams, Elijah Robinson, Henry W. Fuller, and Moses Springer Jr., were appointed a Committee to prepare resolutions and report the same to the Convention.

The Committee appointed to prepare resolutions, reported the following which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the administration of President Jackson thus far developed, shews the necessity of electing members of Congress, who have the ability, the integrity, and the energy requisite to unfold the dangerous innovations, and practices of the present Administration of the General Government, tending to encroachments upon the Constitution and to a subversion of the guards provided against violent and arbitrary acts of power.

Resolved, That this convention decidedly approve the nomination of JONATHAN G. HUNTON by the members of the Legislature, to be supported for the office of Governor of this State.

Resolved, That knowing as we do the integrity, intelligence, private virtue, and republican principles of Mr. Hunton, we have viewed with disgust and indignation the mean scurrility and abuse which have been heaped upon that gentleman by persons, and by the managers of presses, who confess their want of knowledge of the character of the man they labored to insult with obloquy equally gross and false.

On motion of Timothy Boutelle, it was unanimously Resolved, that this Convention have full confidence in the talents, political integrity and energy of GEORGE EVANS to represent this district in Congress, and that he be recommended as a suitable candidate, and that we will use all honorable and fair means to effect his election.

Voted, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the several papers in this district.

JAMES STACKPOLE, Chairman.
S. W. ROBINSON, Secretary.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

I was pleased to see a notice in your last paper calling a convention to be held at Norway on the fifth of next month, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State Senators in our next Legislature. I am well aware that this county has generally been well united in regard to candidates. And I sincerely wish that the Convention lately held at Paris had put in nomination men for whom the great body of the people in this Senatorial District could cordially vote. But I must acknowledge my surprise at the result of that convention. In looking round through the County I find so many men among the old republican party, and some too who favored the election of President Jackson, who would make more respectable members of the Senate than Elder Hutchinson, more intelligent & deserving than Gen. Steele, that I cannot help coming to the conclusion that the designation was impolitic and injudicious. I am unable to assign any reason satisfactory to my own mind, what could have influenced the convention to have put elder Hutchinson in nomination. His reputation as a noisy bawling, disgusting debater of all subjects whether important or unimportant which arise in a Legislative body is proverbial and notorious. No candid man who has ever been acquainted with his labors in the Legislature will undertake to say that he was a useful or profitable member; and I have often heard it spoken of out of this County as a matter of surprise, that he should have been nominated for the Senate. It is said that he undertook to figure to great advantage

in the Convention recently held at Augusta. That he took the lead in debate against Mr. Vance. That he delivered his exordium with an air of affected dignity. That he divided his subject with great parade, and laid out his work for a speech of half an hour, and while in the midst of his thundering eloquence ExCouncillor Dunn perceiving the enormous tax which he was about to impose upon the Convention, (not being under pay,) and probably disposed to disappoint his vanity, arose and moved an adjournment. The motion prevailed almost unanimously. Poor disappointed man! He had acquired great honor last year, and secured his nomination for the Senate, by going into a neighboring town and delivering a flaming speech at a town caucus, when he ought to have been at home administering to the wants of his church. This year, he manoeuvres and manages to get himself elected a member of the State Convention as it has been called, probably under the expectation that it would give him an opportunity to make a further display of his wonderful powers. Here we find a professed minister of the Gospel travelling near forty miles from his residence in Hartford, to attend a violent party caucus, and putting himself forward as a leader and manager in all the plans and schemes which were to be adopted and the convention so disgusted with his wind and thunder that they would not consent to hear him through. This is the man that has been recommended for our suffrages as a Senator from this County. I rejoice that reasonable measures are taking to put in nomination a new ticket. It seems to me that the republican principle of rotation in office ought to exclude Gen. Steele unless it can be made to appear that the County are out of timber and that no other person can be found so capable of serving the public. This subject is not exhausted. If I can find leisure you shall hear from me again before the election. A VOTER.

The anniversary of our nation's Independence was celebrated at Livermore on the 4th instant. A truly patriotic oration, replete with republican sentiments, was delivered at the new meeting House, by the Rev. George Bates. The declaration of independence read by Dr. William Snow. The procession conducted by Samuel Morrison, Esq. as Marshal. An entertainment was provided by I. Washburn, Esq. of which a large number partook without regard to present or former party lines. William H. Britton, and Simeon Waters, Esquires presided at the table. The following regular toasts were drank, accompanied with the usual expressions of hilarity and joy. Numerous volunteer sentiments were also given, which were not taken down at the time.—Communicated.

1. *The ever Memorable Fourth of July.*—While it reminds us of the virtues and patriotism of our fathers, may we take care to so observe it as shall be best calculated to honor our country, promote its happiness and perpetuate its liberties.

2. *The Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution,* who bore the burden and heat of the day, lacerated and scarred in their country's service—though the Priest and Levite may pass by them on the other side, may the time come when the good Samaritan shall find them and administer to their relief.

3. *Our Navy.* It is indispensable to the protection of our commerce and defence of our extensive seaboard, may it be enlarged with the increasing wants and resources of our country.

4. *Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures.* The three principal sources of the wealth of Nations. They all deserve the protection and encouragement of government; but none of them should be protected and encouraged to the injury of the rest.

5. *Our North Eastern Boundary.* The sons of Maine will not suffer their rights to be infringed, without "showing proper resentment."

6. The memory of the brave and accomplished Warren who fell on Bunker's Hill, and the generous stranger, who bled on the plains of Camden.

7. *The Press.* It has become abominably corrupt. Is there no way to purify it?

8. *Our Sister Republics.* May the Olive Branch of Peace succeed the Clarion of War, and flourish abundantly under wise and judicious Administrations.

9. *Economy and Prosperity.* They are inseparably connected both in public and private life.

10. *Our Militia.* The Grand Pillars of self defence in this government. The system may be improved, but cannot with safety be abolished.

11. General George Washington and all who associated with him in peace and in war for the good of our common country; may we ever venerate their names and cherish their virtues.

12. *The Farmers of Maine.* Well skilled in the arts of husbandry—lovers of liberty, they scorn to wear the yoke.

13. *The American Fair.* Virtuous, intelligent and beautiful—may they enjoy the sweets of domestic life in the charming fields of matrimony, secure from strife and contention in the arms of affection, far from the desolate Island of celibacy.

COL. CARPENTER.

I was mightily amused by the appearance, in the last Republican, of this politician's name, at the head of a column of editorial puffing. It was, on the whole, as neat a burlesque upon the modern system of making great men out of small materials, as I have ever met with. It had all the parade, form and dimensions of a regular daubing of a leader of "the party." If I had met it in a foreign paper, and had some other of the thousand Colonels of our land, been the fortunate subject of the Eulogy

I might at least have preserved my gravity, and considered it as a very solemn affair. But to bring forward the Colonel for exhibition upon the stage, dressed out in borrowed plumes and fantastical finery, as a second Van Buren—to talk largely and with mock dignity of his sacrifices and sufferings—to make a live hero of our every day declaimer; this is "a little too fine." It seems the Col. or his admirers, have taken in high dudgeon an expression in the Kennebec Journal, that he in the Presidential contest, did not sing psalms like a church warden, but, like the bloody Suwarrow, "roared like a tiger in Italy." I am not surprised at their indignant wrath, and cannot but conclude that—friend Severance has mistaken his man. Who that is acquainted with the Colonel's suavity and gentleness and calm demeanor—his utter aversion to violent declamation and outrageous vociferation—his delicate care of the feelings and rights of others, and his retiring modesty; can avoid sympathizing with his friends in this recent outrage.

He "roar like a tiger?"—who, he "roars ye like any sucking dove."

It is quite the fashion to indulge in the mock heroic, and to inflate some small substance until it bursts. It is difficult to determine in such cases which appears the most ridiculously, the author or his subject.

"What must be the priest, where a monkey is the God?"—Bangor Register.

"But fearing to implicate in this censure [the censure of appointing the 20th inst.] those pure and upright public servants called the Council, the Adams party state that the Council were all opposed to it. This is a specimen of the independence of this Council. They confirm the appointment of a particular day, though they are all opposed to it, and this too while acting under oath."

It cannot be that the Jeffersonian does not know that the Council have nothing to do with the confirmation or rejection of a Representative election day appointed by the Governor. The Governor appoints what day he pleases, and the Council cannot confirm or reject that day. So the Jeffersonian is either guilty of a *lupus pennae*, or of perverting facts to gratify party purposes. We are confident that the editor will correct himself in his next paper and not intentionally mislead his readers.—Portland Advertiser.

Kentucky.—The Louisville Advertiser (a Jackson paper) says that Mr. Clay was expected in that city, on the 24th of June, and that preparations were making to give him a suitable reception.

The Jackson party is evidently and undeniably breaking up in Kentucky.—The more violent and desperate of that party who have sinned against Mr. Clay past forgiveness of his friends, are denouncing the more moderate as his secret friends and adherents, and some of these, of high standing, have already avowed their readiness to support him.

We learn privately from Kentucky, that Mr. Clay will in all probability, be formally announced as candidate for the Presidency, at the next session of the Kentucky Legislature. The country is rapidly ripening to receive such an event, with wide spread and lively satisfaction.

In Western Virginia, we believe it may confidently be said at this moment, that he stands without a rival in the affections of the people. The acknowledged chief of the late great party that supported Mr. Adams and almost divided the nation; possessing then numerous partisans in the Jackson ranks, who ready to support him but would not support Mr. Adams; the ranks of the Jackson party split into factions, or mouldering away under the suicidal policy of their chief, Mr. Clay has not only a better chance than any other for the Presidency, but a chance approaching to certainty.—Richmond Whig.

IMPORTANT—IF TRUE.
From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.

Rumour.—There is a rumour, (we know not on what authority,) that preparations are making for an agreement with Great Britain, on a basis of extended commercial reciprocity, and that a tariff on imports will be agreed upon between that Government and the United States, which will meet the approbation of both. It is said the British Minister at Washington approves of the project, and that a special mission to England is on foot, for the purpose of completing the arrangement.

Destructive Fire.—A very destructive fire broke out in New York on Tuesday morning. It commenced in the rear of 241 Spring street and destroyed upwards of twenty buildings on the block bounded east by Varick-street, north by Vandam street and south by Spring street. Most of the buildings in the rear were frame, small, and occupied by families. On Spring street, six good two story brick-front buildings were destroyed. The loss of property is estimated at from 25 to \$30,000, about one fourth of which was insured.—Boston Traveller.

Naval.—The new ship Ohio, of 84 guns, now laying at the New York Navy Yard, is to be fitted for sea, and the command to be given to Commodore Barron, who will proceed to the Mediterranean as commander of the squadron on that station.

The U. S. ship Natchez carries out Mr. Moore our Minister to Co-

lombia, and thence proceeds to Brazil with Com. Cassin, appointed to supersede Com. Creighton in the command of the squadron on the Brazil station. Several other officers go out in the Natchez to join that squadron.

The Ontario sloop of war is now fitting out at New York, and is to be commanded by Capt. Thomas H. Stephens. She is to carry out Mr. Lee, Consul General to Algiers, and will then join the Mediterranean squadron.—Pal.

MIDDLEBURY, (Vt.) July 7.

Providential Escape.—A party of gentlemen in this village, chartered a stage coach and four to convey them to Bridport, to attend the celebration at that place, on the 4th inst. On their return, and about four miles from this place, with 11 passengers inside, two on the seat with the driver, and three on the top of the carriage, as they were descending a hill, the forward horses ran foul of Dr. Gowdy on horse back, threw him off, and just as the fore wheel of the coach was about to pass over his body, by some unaccountable means, the coach was upset and precipitated down a bank of about six feet, with all the passengers. The top of the carriage was broken to atoms; but what is remarkable, neither Dr. Gowdy, nor any of the 17 persons, were seriously injured. No blame is imputed to the driver.

On the 12th ult. at St. John, N. B. a laborer named Moody, in the employ of Mr. George Baxter, was struck dead with lightning; he was lifting the latch to go out of the house. The hair of his eyebrows and whiskers was singed, his clothes torn from his body, and some of his toes were torn off.

Six millions of the loan of 1814, says the New York Evening Post of Wednesday, were paid off to-day. This will throw into the market a large sum of money for reinvestment.

A young man was lately knocked down by the hail in a storm at Drummond, U. C.—One piece contained eight cubic inches of ice!

Gen. Bravo, a renowned Mexican Chief, arrived in New York last Monday. His son, six years old, died on the morning of their arrival in the harbor.

OXFORD FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

A special meeting of this Society will be held in Rev. Mr. Walker's Meeting-House, in South Paris, on the 24th July inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. Rev. Mr. Temple late of MAINE, is expected to be present. It is hoped that all the Officers of the Society, and at the least, a deputation from all the Town Associations, will be present, and as many of the friends of Missions as possible.

V. LITTLE, Sec'y. O. C. F. M. S. July 11.

MARRIED,
In Poland, by W. H. Woodbury, Esq. Mr. Samuel True, of Bangor, to Miss Rocksyllania True, of the former place.

DEED,
In this town on the 10th inst. Solomon S. son of Mr. Nathaniel Millett, aged 1 year and 9 months.

SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MISS R. HUMPHREY will commence a School for the instruction of Young Misses in the Solid and Ornamental branches, on the first Monday in August next, in Norway Village. Terms of tuition from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per Quarter. July 21, 1829.

NORWAY, BETHEL, AND LANCASTER, N. H. MAIL STAGE.

THE subscribers having purchased the Norway, Bethel, and Lancaster, N. H. line of Stages, will keep constantly provided with good horses and carriages, and careful drivers; and respectfully solicit a share of the travelling patronage. The Stage will, on going to Lancaster, leave Norway every Tuesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. after the arrival of the Mail Stage from Portland, and arrive at Bethel the same evening; leave Bethel, on Wednesday at 4 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Lancaster the same day at 4 o'clock P. M. Returning will leave Lancaster on Thursday at 4 o'clock and arrive at Bethel on Friday at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Norway in season for passengers to take the

Portland Stage.

At Lancaster, N. H. this line connects with Southern, Western, and Northern Stages, which leave that place on Thursday morning of each week. At Bethel it connects with the Waterford and Augusta line. The whole route from Portland to Lancaster is performed in two days going, and two days on the return. Whole fare from Portland to Lancaster, FIVE DOLLARS.

A. BENNETT,
B. BURBANK, } PROPRIETORS.
E. CROSBY,
July 4, 1829.

NOTICE is hereby given that the several Committees appointed by the Court of Sessions, for the County of Oxford, at their October term 1829, and June term 1829, to alter and lay out sundry roads as hereafter mentioned, will meet for those purposes as follows, viz: At Levi Ludden's, in Peru, on Monday the tenth day of August, 1829, to alter and locate a road in Peru, Canton and Livermore, towards Wayne, as prayed for by Silas Barnard and others. At the house of I. Adams Twitchell, in Bethel, on Tuesday the first day of September, 1829, to locate a road from high said Twitchell's, through Albany to Waterford flat, as prayed for by John Lovejoy and others. At the house of John Manuel, in Township lettered B. (alias Hounsfield) on Tuesday the twenty third day of September, 1829, to make alterations in the present county roads in said Hounsfield, as prayed for by Bartholemew Hounsfield, the proprietor, or Charles Vaughan, his Agent.

EZRA SMITH,
Chairman of said Committee.
July 9, 1829.

JUST Published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by the subscriber,

SERMONS ON WAR,
by Rev. THOMAS T. STORCK, lately Pastor of the Congregational Church, in Andover.—These Sermons contain no sectarian sentiments but are calculated to show that wars and fightings are contrary to the pure and peaceable principles of Christianity. The Book is handsomely printed on good paper and contains six Sermons, at the low price of twenty-five cents.

ASA BARTON, Agent.
July 13.

A YOUNG WOMAN.

IS wanted immediately, to do the house work in a small family, for a Lady in Portland, to whom good wages will be given. For particulars inquire of

ASA BARTON, General Agent.
Norway July 13.

MERINO BOMBAZINES.

ELEGANT 6-4 black Merino Bombazines of a superior quality. Also—black and mixed Lastings; brown and white Drillings, Jeans, Grandurills, &c. Just received and for sale low by

THOMAS O. BRADLEY,
No. 6, Mussey's Row.
Portland, May 26.

G. C. LYFORD,

WOULD inform his friends and customers that he has recently received a large supply of

STAPLE AND FANCY ARTICLES,

which he is selling as low as any one in town —For proof of which call and see. He has on hand a good assortment of

BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES,

Flannels; Lastings; Denmark Satins; Cassinets; Cotton Cassimeres; Derries; Irish Linens; Long Lawns; Linen Damask; Linen Cambrics; Black Synchaws; Lastings; Levantines; Col'd Sarsnetts; Stripe Silks; Striped Levantines; Fig'd Gros de Naples; Black & Col'd Satin Levantines; Bl'k Canton and Nankin Crapes; Bl'k Crappe Dresses; Italian Crapes; Press'd Crapes; Fancy Silk, Gauze and Barage Hdk's; Silk and Gauze Scarfs; Bonnet, Cap and Belt Ribbons; Berkeley & Wellington Cravats; Battiste and Muslin Cravats; Flag Silk & Bandanna Hdk's; Cotton Flag Handkerchiefs; Striped Corded, Check'd & Shaded Cambrics; Muslin Dresses; Plain and Fig'd Book Muslins; Plain & Fig'd Swiss Muslins; Plain & Fig'd Jacksonet Muslins; Valencia, Raw Silk, Crappe, Brocade and Merino Shawls; Raw Silk and Cashmere Mantles; 3-4 and 5-4 London Bl'k Bombazines; 5-4 Bl'k Merino Bombazines; English and Scotch Gingham; White Cambrics and Cambric Muslins; Mull Muslins; Dimities; Brown, Plaided and Striped Battistes.

Brown Bonnet Cambrics; Slate and Bl'k Cambrics; Copperplates and Calicoes; Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery; Cotton and Worsted Socks; Cotton, Worsted, Silk, and Velvet Vestings; Cotton and Silk Umbrellas; fine assortment Parasols; Common and Paris Kid Gloves; Ladies and Gentlemen's Super. Horse Skin Gloves; Bl'k and White Silk Gloves; Gentlemen's Beaver and Buck Gloves; Thread and Bobbinet Laces and Edgings; Meeklen Laces; Bl'k and White Bobbinet Laces for Veils; Bl'k and White Rich Lace Veils; White and Green Gauze Veils; Paper, Bonestick and Feather Fans; Blue and Striped Jeans; Silk Braids and Cords; Sewing Silks; Twist; Buckram; Padding; Brown Linen; Buttons; Boxes Cotton Balls; Cotton and Linin Floss; Plaid Table Cloths; Spool Cotton; Wire Cotton &c.

—ALSO—
A general Assortment of American

Cottons

such as, Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirts; Tickings; Checks; Gingham; Warp Yarns. Likewise,

Just opened, 1 Case containing 70 Ladies' LEGHORN, BOLIVAR

Hats,

of a superior style and quality to any before offered in this town. The Leghorns are all fine but very cheap, at 5, 6, 7, 8, & 10 dollars. A few Black Leghorn Bonnets from 1, 25 to \$3.00 each.

Portland, June 15, 1829. 6wis 51

BASKETS.

500 FANCY, travelling and Work Baskets, comprising a larger assortment than ever before offered. Just received and for sale cheap, at No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-st. by T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, May 22.

German, Scotch, and Irish Linens.

4 and 5 4 Scotch and Irish Sheetings and Shirts; Long Lawns; Brown and White Russia Sheetings and Diapers; and a great variety of Linen Goods, just received and for sale cheap by

T. O. BRADLEY,
No. 6, Mussey's Row.
Portland, May 26.

THE PLACE FOR 'GOOD BARGAINS!'

At No. 1.

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS,

WHERE has just been received, from AUCTION and otherwise an additional supply of Good Bargains—among which are,

Blk and col'd Lustrings; Plaid Silks; Pongees, Crapes; blk Lace Veils; Merino, Crappe, Raw Silk, Brocade, Valencia Shawls; splendid assortment of fancy Hdk's; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, new style; Bonnet Cambrics; Bobbinet and Cotton Laces; Gloves and Mitts; Hair Combs, Cambrics and Muslins, &c. ALSO

Stout 7 | 8 Bleached Shirts, at 8 & 9 cts; Stout brown do. at 7 & 8; Stout Sheetings 8 & 9; Copperplates patch coils 1s; super Calicoes, 12 1-2 cts and 1s; dark figured Silks 30 cts; Scotch Gingham 7 | 8 wide 25 cents; belt Ribbons 3, 10, 12 1-2, & 1s; Thibet Hdk's, 2s 3d; Dimotys 1s; white cotton Hose 1s, 20 and 25 cts; Fig'd Jac't Muslins 2s 2s 3d and 2s 6d; with many other articles cheap, and probably cheaper than is usually found, and all goods warranted to give perfect satisfaction. A liberal discount made to those who become customers and purchase with cash, and such will find it an object to call.—Good white and blue mixt woolen Yarn taken in exchange, at fair prices.

WILLIAM D. LITTLE.
Portland, July 3, 1829. 3m 2

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE, CARTHAGE.

IT is hereby notified to the proprietors of Lands hereafter mentioned, in the town of Carthage, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned collector of said Carthage for the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, in the respective sums following:—

Names of persons when known,	No. of Lots.	Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax.	Highway duty.
Silas Barnard,	4	15	160	80	72	
Hiram Hill,	11	4	99	100	90	
A. Austin,	3	9	160	80	72	480
Eben. Newman, Jr.,						225
Unknown,	11	6	160	120	108	
Unknown,	9	2	160	40	36	
Gideon Bowley,	2	10	8	30	27	192
Roger Merrill,	3	12	160	120	108	
West part, Do.	2	15	120	100	90	180
N. Dunning South,						
half,	1	17	80	30	72	
do. west part,	3	17	110	130	162	
	3	16	64	40	36	60

The said Collector will proceed according to Law to sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder at the dwelling-house of John Storer, Esq. in said Carthage at ten of the clock in the forenoon on Tuesday the twentieth day of October next, so much of said Lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said Taxes and the necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges.

ABEL HATHAWAY,
Collector, as aforesaid.

Dated at said Carthage on the sixteenth day of June, A. D. 1829.

TO DEALERS AND FAMILIES in the United States.

The following Vegetable Preparations are recommended as

INVALUABLE MEDICINES FOR FAMILIES.

PATTEN'S PILE ELECTUARY AND OINTMENT.

Price Fifty cents and one dollar per box or sex.

THE established reputation of this medicine, for the cure of piles, when all other remedies have failed to affect it, is sufficient commendation. The Electuary is a certain remedy for Bowel complaints.

ANDERSON'S

WASH.

THIS wash for sore, weak or inflamed eyes, is acknowledged to possess more healing qualities than any other for sale; and is soothing to that tender organ the eye.

For sale by ASA BARTON, Agent. Orders directed to LEADER DAM, Boston, for any of the above Medicines punctually attended to. July 21. 4

Charles Lord.

HAS just received an extensive assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED and BRITANIA WARES and FANCY GOODS of every description in the Jewelry line, likewise large

SHELL COMBS.

A handsome lot of SIDE do. of all sizes, which will be sold low.—Middle-Street, Portland. second door from Casco Bank.

June 17, 6w 51

CROCKERY WARE.

H. WHITMAN,

(A T the store formerly occupied by Leach & Whitman, No. 6, Merchants Row, keeps constantly on hand, assorted crates for country trade. Former customers of L. & W. are requested to call.

Portland, June 17, 1829.

ELEGANT PARASOLS—Cheap.

201 Parasols, this day received from Philadelphia, for sale very cheap

THOMAS O. BRADLEY.
Portland, June 30.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD.....SS.

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at Public Auction, at the Store of Otis Hayford, Esq. in Canton, on Wednesday the twelfth day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, all the Right in Equity of Redemption, which James Brown, has in and to the following described mortgaged Real Estate, situated in Canton, in said County of Oxford, viz: being the Farm now occupied by said James Brown, conveyed to him by deed from Aaron Brown, dated August 15th, A. D. 1820, and recorded in the Registry of deeds for said County of Oxford, book eighteen, pages forty-three and forty-four, containing by estimation two hundred acres—the same being subject to Aaron Brown's mortgage to Oliver Otis, dated May 16th, A. D. 1816, and recorded in the Registry of deeds for said County, book twentieth, pages one hundred fifty-three and one hundred fifty-four, to secure the payment of two hundred and sixty-six dollars fifty-seven cents and interest. Reference to said Registry being had for a more full description.

GAD HAYFORD, Dep'y. Sheriff.
July 8, 1829.

The following STANDARD MEDICINES have ever proved a safe, economical and efficacious cure for some of the most dangerous diseases:—

THIS Medicine has for a long time been an established favorite with that class of society for which it was solely designed. They purify the Blood, quicken its circulation; assist the suspended operations of nature by removing those dangerous and critical obstructions to which the healthy as well as a valetudinarian are subjected, and are a general remedy for the prevailing complaints among the female part of society. The Pills are particularly efficacious in the Green Sickness, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Short Breath, Sinking of the Spirits, Dejection and Disinclination to Exercise and Society. Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy, when they must not be taken; neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits. They may be used successfully by either Men or Women in all Hypochondriac, Hysterical or Vaporish disorders. In all cases of this description, the Pills purify, invigorate, and revive the disordered system. Price \$1.50 a box.

DYSPEPSIA, OR INDIGESTION,

OF long standing, and of the most obstinate character, has been immediately relieved, and often permanently cured, in a variety of cases that have occurred in Boston and vicinity, by using for a short time

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC AND ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

both of which are to be taken together, according to valuable, plain and practical directions, accompanying the Specific.

** The above valuable medicines are prepared from the original Recipe in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his immediate Successor and the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, and sold wholesale by him at his counting room, over No. 97, (formerly called No. 70,) Court street, head of Hanover street, near Concert Hall, Boston, and retailed by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by ASA BARTON.

Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. Kidder, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.—June 2. 49

FRENCH ANGOLA.

A FEW pieces of this beautiful article for gentlemen's Summer wear, just received and for sale at No. 6, Mussey's Row, by

THOS. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, May 26.

54 47 40 32 51 41 8 43

WERE the drawn ballots in the first Class of the Maine State Lottery, New Series. Another Class draws on the 25th instant, and as Dame Fortune has established head quarters at Barton's Lottery Office, persons who are in want of Cash would do well to call and purchase a Ticket, thereby securing to themselves a handsome fortune at a cheap rate. Barton has sold within a few days, prizes of \$1000, \$200 and several of fifty dollars. The next Class contains prizes of 6000, 2000, 1500, 1200, and 10 of 1000 dollars.

Tickets only three dollars.—Quarters 75 cents. Call immediately, if you would have a ticket, as they now sell rapidly at

BARTON'S.
Norway, July 3, 1829. 1 4w

BROWN COTE PALLY.

1 CASE, 500 yds, just received from New York, and for sale by

T. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, June 23.

10 Ps. CARPETINGS at reduced prices by

THOS. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, June 23.

RAKES of a superior quality for sale by

JERE MITCHELL.
Norway, July 1.

AT COST.

50 LEGHORN HATS, by T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, June 23.

THE REFLECTOR.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE ATTRIBUTES OF DEITY.

Come some ethereal spirit come,
Lend me your golden lyre—
Some burning seraph now descend,
With your celestial fire.

Now warm my heart and tune my tongue,
To sound Jehovah's praise;
His glorious attributes to sing,
In soft and humble lays.

But shall a breathing clod presume
To invoke the sacred muse?
Sure if she does, she wants the words
Which spotless angel's use.

Such holiness adorns our God,
And fills his heavenly place;
The highest cherub 'hind his wings,
Conceals his dazzling face.

His wisdom vast, 'tis infinite,
No seraph's tongue can tell—
No tall arch-angel sound his mind,
There does omniscience dwell.

'Twas by his attribute divine,
The soul of man was made;
By this the unerring architect,
The world's foundation laid.

The Almighty's power, ah! who can tell?
The lofty poles he reared;
He spoke, and lo! from chaos deep
The radiant orbs appeared.

He meted out the ethereal arch,
He ting'd its heavenly blue;
And at the omnific word, each star,
Swift to its orbit flew.

Then ancient night forsook the earth,
And Luna shone serene;
And Sol, resplendent king of day,
Grac'd the stupendous scene.

He sunk the spacious ocean's bed,
And pour'd its liquid flood;
Its bellowing surges roar'd aloud,
And spoke its maker God.

Luxuriant vales and verdant hills,
In smiling order stood;—
Last, man, his noblest work, appear'd
And God pronounced him good.

His justice shares divinely bright,
He holds the impartial scale;
Nor those who violate his laws,
Shall find his threatenings fail.

But Mercy, darling attribute,
Surpassed all the rest;
It is the brightest of the train,
And renders mortals blest.

"Twas that which sav'd a ruin'd race,
"When sinking in despair,"
"Twas that which brought the Saviour down
Our woes and sins to bear.

It is a depth which none can tell,
It is a shoreless sea,
In which the inquiring thoughts are drown'd
In the infinity.

When earth's foundations melt away,
His truth shall stand secure;
Yea, when these heavens are fled and gone,
His word shall still endure.

Let daring atheists doubt a God,
And skeptic's doubt his word;
Alas! they'll ultimately find,
That oft the truth they've heard.

VIRTUE.

"We should act virtuously for virtue's sake."
The charms of virtue excite our admiration, even when we neglect her. The reward of a virtuous action is within us, and the condemnation of a neglect of duty is equally so.—It is not only better, but more conducive to our happiness, to pursue the path of virtue than to reject her guidance. I speak of virtue in its most extensive latitude. The principle which prompts us to "do unto others as we would have them do to us." The subjugation of unruly passions, of vicious propensities, and sometimes ambiguous desires, is imperiously demanded, if we would be strictly virtuous. But although at the commencement, the task is difficult, it is not insurmountable. Paley observes of that "he is a bundle of habits"—"whatever is made habitual, becomes not only easy in the performance, but indispensable to our comfort."—How necessary therefore, that correct habits be early imbibed; and it is as easy to adopt virtuous as vicious propensities. Together, they offer themselves to our acceptance, and although the countenance of reason be rigid and stern, while that of unlawful pleasure is clothed in smiles, the violations of the latter have invariably found the pleasure illusive and her happiness a mask; while the advocates of virtue, on more intimate acquaintance, no longer observe frowns upon her brow; but in her approving smile realize the pleasure which vice can never yield, and in the approbation of their own bosom, find that rest which is essential to happiness. There is a sa-

tisfaction in the knowledge of correct motive and virtuous intention, of which the censure of the world cannot deprive us. Conscious of the rectitude of his own heart, man may bid defiance to the taunts, criticisms, and calumnies of mankind. But how wretched must he be, who, writhing under the infamy of public accusation, has the severer sting of a condemning conscience.

There is no pleasure in reflecting upon the commission of a vicious action. Goaded on to its performance by whatever motive, however anxious we may be to effect it, still when accomplished, we seem to have totally failed when our wishes have been fully consummated. The error is in the cause. Excitement blinds us to a consideration of its merit, and its anticipated effect is accompanied by other circumstances, which, although unexpected, are inevitable.—Revenge, a passion to which we are peculiarly subject, one which absorbs every faculty, which urges us to the most strenuous exertion, brings into exercise all our perseverance, and demands the most unyielding patience, which, calling hypocrisy to its aid, can afford to its victim present kindness while planning his eventual destruction, which of all passions is productive of most excitement, and in factenists all others as coadjutors, even when most successful is so far from producing happiness or peace, that even in its fulfillment, the heart is filled with bitterness, disappointment and misery. Not thus with him who has carefully examined, deliberately chosen, and steadily pursued a virtuous course; who with integrity for his chart, prudence for his pilot, justice for his compass, and the approbation of his conscience for his polar star, will safely glide through the ocean of life into the haven of peace. There are many inducements to the pursuit of virtue. Although some vice may be fashionable, altho' the neglect of some virtues may be tolerated, nevertheless the judgment of the world is against a vicious and in favor of a virtuous man. He who is unrestrained by any except human laws, and violates those when he can escape with impunity, is dreaded by all, and most by those who endeavour to propitiate him. I repeat what has been said by very many learned men of great experience. "Some men by transcendent talents command the respect of the world, although addicted to the most flagrant vices; but we more deeply regret that so dark a cloud should obscure a mind of such brilliancy."—We do, we must admire talent, but we shrink with disgust from hardened profligacy. He, therefore, who would gain and retain the respect of those whose approbation is our pride, should shun the allurements of vice. He who in all his actions is guided by principle, establishes a fame which no adversity nor enmity can overthrow. With what confidence do we rely upon the assertion of that man whose tenacious love of truth was never known to waver? Who would select a friend from among the licentious? We cannot confide in the wicked, though we admire qualities possessed by them. But the opinion of the world, though much, is not all which is commanded by him whose guide is virtue, and whose conduct will sustain, unimpeached, the severe scrutiny of self-examination. If a proud exultation be ever justified, it must be conceded to that person who can conscientiously assert the purity of his own heart.

Portland Yankee.

Cheap Antidote.—There is not a house in the kingdom that does not contain a certain remedy for poison, if instantly administered. It is nothing more than two tea-spoonfuls of made mustard, mixed in warm water. It acts as an instantaneous emetic.—Making this simple antidote known may be the means of saving many a fellow creature from an untimely death.—*Mechanic's Mag.*

1,500,000 oranges are thought to be gathered annually, at St. Augustine. Many trees bear 4000, and are believed to be 120 years old. The lemon, citron, lime and olive, thrive equally well.

To catch Wild Pigeons a farmer in Fairfield lately soaked corn in Whiskey, and strewed it for their food.—They became intoxicated, and were easily taken by hand.

SMART DIALOGUE. "Jack, which is the way to Epping?" "How do you know my name is Jack?" "I guess it." "Then guess your way to Epping."

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL Academy.

The happy effects of the *Botanical System of Practice*, more especially of late employed in the cure of diseases, are such as entitle it to a high rank among modern improvements. The opinion long entertained in its favor, by many of the judicious, a thorough experience has now demonstrated to be well founded; and with the number and variety of its salutary achievements its reputation is increasing.

It must be evident to every discerning mind, that the present prevailing practice of medicine, which rejects this botanical aid, is at variance with our nature and our happiness. *Mercury*, the *Lancet*, and the *Knife*, are chiefly relied upon, by physicians and surgeons of the present day, for the removal of almost all the diseases incident to the human body, notwithstanding the effects of these deleterious agents, are evidently, fatal to multitudes. Deeply impressed with these facts and with a view of reforming the science and practice of medicine, an individual of this city in the year 1827, procured a lot of ground and erected a handsome and convenient edifice, for an institution denominated the *United States Infirmary*, expressly for employing a reformed system of practice in the treatment of diseases; the remedial sources being chiefly derived from the productions of our own country. The course of treatment adopted by this institution was principally the result of near forty years experience of a distinguished medical reformer; which course we are happy to state, has been crowned with signal success, and proved to a demonstration, that without *Mercury*, that boasted champion of the *MATERIA MEDICA*, or other poisonous drugs, diseases generally may be cured by those more safe and salutary means which the God of Nature has so liberally scattered around us.

Animated by the past success, and with the hope of benefitting future generations an irrepressible desire has been felt, that measures commensurate with the importance of the object should be taken, to promulgate this valuable system of practice, and thereby improve and reform the noble and important science of medicine.

After reflecting for years upon the most prudent and successful method of effecting so desirable an object, it has been deemed expedient to establish a *MEDICAL SCHOOL*, with competent teachers, where students may receive board and instruction until they are fully qualified to practice in the various branches of the healing art upon the reformed system. We are now happy to announce, that a building for such an institution has been erected and opened for the reception of students, who can commence at any period.

The building is large and commodious, situated in Eldridge-street, between Grand and Broome, and adjoining the present U. S. Infirmary. It is in a healthy and retired part of the city, and has been completed at a great expense.

The following branches will be taught:

1. *Anatomy.*
2. *Surgery.*
3. *Theory and practice of Physic.*
4. *Midwifery, and diseases of Women and Children.*
5. *Materia Medica and Practical Botany.*
6. *Chemistry and Pharmacy.*

The benefits to be derived, by an attendance at this institution, will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the healing art. Here the student will be taught all the modern practice which is deemed necessary, in addition to the *Botanical*; and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, and pursuing a systematic course of studies, combining each of these departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in a short space of time, and at a very small expense, in comparison to that of other Medical Institutions.

There being an Infirmary connected with the Academy, the students will have the benefit of Clinical practice, by which the experimental part of medicine will be acquired with the Theory.

Another advantage held out to the students is, that all those who conform to the rules and regulations of the school, and there finish their education will have employment, with a generous compensation, secured them by the institution, to disseminate the practice of medicine in different sections of the country.

There will be no specified time to complete a course of study; but whenever the student is qualified to pass an examination he will receive a Diploma, and this Diploma will have a decided advantage over every other, as it will enable to practice in every State in the Union without molestation. Some will require one year, others two years, to complete their studies.

For the information of some we wish to state that this system of practice is essentially different from that disseminated by Dr. Thompson.

REQUISITIONS.

The qualifications for admission into the School will be:—

1. A certification of a good moral character.
2. A good English Education.

TERMS.
1. When this circular was first issued he price of Tuition alone was rated at \$250, board being an extra charge.—But we have concluded in order to place it within the power of almost every board to obtain this practice, to furnish *Board and Tuition* both, for that sum. (\$250) provided it be paid upon entering the school, as it is now particularly needed to assist in defraying the expenses of the building, &c.

2. Young men who wish to avail themselves of the benefits of the school who are not at present favored with the means, and who will bring a certificate to that effect from a minister, Justice of the peace, or a few of his neighbors in the place where he resided, will receive his board and tuition, gratuitously. It must be expressly understood, however, that all incidental expenses must be paid, which will be, including a Diploma, THIRTY DOLLARS, and which must be paid in advance. His age must not be under 19 or 20 years.

3. It will be expected that every student will provide himself with bed and bedding.

New York, May 11, 1829.

All persons who feel interested in the welfare of their fellow beings, and wish to have the Mercurial practice destroyed, and a better system substituted, will manifest their good wishes by remitting something to defray the expenses of those young men who may wish to avail themselves of the benefits of the Institution, who are in indigent circumstances. To those who remit a sum however small, a certificate for the amount will be sent, entitling them to receive medicine and attendance, either at the Institution, or from any who may hereafter receive instruction from it.

INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE & LIVER COMPLAINTS.

(AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY.)
JEWETT'S improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, will prove a sure remedy for Indigestion, Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, Loss of appetite, Headache, Dizziness, Weakness of the Limbs, Costiveness and Piles.

Among the many testimonials recently received of the salutary effect of these Pills, the following strong proof is submitted for examination.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mason Knapen, Sudbury, Vt. Sept. 3, 1823.

Dear Sir—It is with no ordinary interest that I undertake to recommend to the public the virtues of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, for the cure of Indigestion, &c. My own case has been one of the most unconquerable kind, having long set at defiance medical aid, dieting exercises and the more fashionable Specific—the waters of Saratoga. Being totally prostrated in mind and body, I was induced almost without hope, to make use of the above named Pills; and was surprised to find their powerful, favorable effects. My distressing symptoms daily decreased, and I am now almost entirely cured of a most distressing complaint which for seven years had resisted a great variety of the most popular remedies.

Yours respectfully,
MASON KNAPEN,

Minister of the Gospel, Sudbury, Vt.
The following extract of a letter from a gentleman of Boston was received through the Boston Post Office, dated September 14, 1823.

Sir—I am induced by the feelings of the liveliest gratitude to make known to the public the following cure by means of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific. My complaint was the Dyspepsia, attended with pain in the side and stomach, loss of appetite, &c. &c. I applied to several distinguished Physicians, and used all the medicine generally prescribed to persons in my situation; but they proved ineffectual. At last by the advice of a friend, who had been cured in a case something similar to mine, I made trial of the above named Pills, and by my implicitly following the directions they gave me almost instant relief, and by using two boxes more, they effected a permanent cure. I am now enjoying excellent health, and would heartily recommend to those persons laboring under Dyspepsia, to make trial of the above medicine.

Many new certificates may be examined on the bill of directions.

Observe that the bill of directions to each genuine box is signed H. Plumley, and the label to each box is signed in the hand writing of the joint proprietor.

DR. JEWETT'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE BITTERS.

These Bitters have been extensively used for nearly thirty years, and are highly approved for indigestion, Loss of Appetite, General weakness, Heart Burn, Nausea, Jaundice, Sick Headache, &c.

They are prepared from Vegetables exclusively the growth of our own country, and are unquestionably at present before the public the most valuable remedy for those diseases in which Bitters of any sort are indicated.

These Bitters are prepared by Stephen Jewett, son of the late Dr. Stephen Jewett, of Rindge, N. H. and warranted to be of the same quality of those formerly prescribed by his father. Price 50 cents.

DR. JEWETT'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC AND STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.

for pain in the breast and side, weakness of the joints, rheumatism, &c. Price 50 cents the roll, each of which is sufficient for three Plasters. Sold by ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway, April 24. eomly 43

BROADCLOTHS—VERY CHEAP.

50 Ps. Black, Blue, and Fancy colors, from 1,25 to 12,50 per yard, and at least 25 per cent cheaper than ever before offered by

THOMAS O. BRADLEY.

ALSO AS ABOVE:

- 3 1-2 pairs Patent Pistols,
- 2 Percussion Fowling Pieces,
- 1 Elegant Sword,
- 4 or 5 Elegant Looking-Glasses,

Purchased at Auction and will be sold very cheap.

Portland, June 23.

IMPROVEMENT IN MECHANISM & MANUFACTURES.

It is of the utmost importance, to all who are now concerned, or about to be interested in Manufacturing, to look well to the labor-saving improvements, which are made and are making in this scientific and enlightened land.

"A small saving for a series of years, will amount to a handsome interest."

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand and offers for sale, his improved

CARDING AND PICKING MACHINES.

For Merino and Native Wool, on more liberal terms than can be had in New England.

Also, the best

CARDS.

For Cotton and Wool MACHINERY.

Said Machines are less expensive, perform more and better work, occupy less room, and are tended and kept in repair easier, and require less water power, than any other now in use. A credit will be given when it may be requested, so liberal, that the machine may earn the money it costs, before payment is required.

A line addressed to WARREN P. WING, Post Master, Greenwich Village, Mass. will be duly attended to—or the subscriber, who is agent for the inventor, of whom all information with respect to price terms, &c. may be obtained.

ASA BARTON.

Norway, Dec. 11, 1823.

FRENCH AND INDIA SILKS.

TEN CASES—containing Gro de Santes, Gro de Naps, Gro de Burlins, super Ind. Satins, Levantines, Synchrons, Sarsnets-donble, &c. all colors, just received and for sale low by

T. O. BRADLEY.

No. 6, Mussey's Row.

HENRY POOR

HAS just received for the Spring and Summer trade,

40 BALES & CASES,

Consisting of every description of

Piece Goods—

Such as Merino, Brocade, Valencia and Raw Silk Shawls and Mantles, Canton and Nankin Crapes; Italian do.; Gauze Veils and Hkfs; Fig'd and Plain, Muff; Swiss and Jackett Muslins; Fancy Hkfs, Great Lot of Calicoes from 10 cts to 33 the yard; Black Double Lace and Lace Veils; Gloves; Hosiery, &c. &c.

50 Pieces Broadcloths,

all shades,—CHEAP.

ALSO—One Case (100) Superior

LEGHORN BONNETS,

FROM 5 TO 9 DOLLARS,

on close examination—from 3 to 4 dollars less than last year, particularly fine ones.

Also Bales Sheetings, Shirtings, Ticks, Der-ris, Jeans, Stripes, Drills, Cassinets, etc. etc. for sale by

HENRY POOR.

N. B. As usual, a good assortment of

FEATHERS, in first rate order.

Portland, May, 1829. 10wep46

NEW GINGHAMS, NEW PRINTS,

&c. &c.

150 PIECES English and starch Ging-

hams, very handsome and very cheap.

500 Pieces British and Domestic Prints, and a great variety of other New Goods, cheap,

This day received and for sale by

THOMAS O. BRADLEY.

Portland, May 19.

PLOUGHES! PLOUGHES!

J. B. CROSS & CO.

Nos. 4, 5, and 6, Union Street,

would solicit the attention of Farmers to

Freeborn's "New-Cork improved patent

Ploughs." J. B. C. & Co. are authorized by

the inventor, to warrant them to perform in

all kinds of soil, and to be perfectly strong,

and will be sold for a less price than any other

similar ploughs. Farmers who intend

purchasing this article for the next season,

will find it economy to try Freeborn's

Portland, Dec. 30. tf36

MERINO SHAWLS.

3 CARTOONS "Lupin's best" scarlet, blk.

and white long and square Merino

SHAWLS, with worsted borders.

—ALSO—

Elegant white 4-4 and 6 4 Thibit Shawls, a

beautiful article. Just received and for sale

cheap by

T. O. BRADLEY,

No. 6, Mussey's Row.

Portland, May 26.

MORE NEW GOODS

AT BARGAINS!!!

JUST received 38 Packages of BRIT-

ISH AND 38 DOMESTIC

Piece Goods,

Which will be sold at much lower prices

than usual.—Purchasers will do well to

look at this lot—as they contain some

very fine Bargains.

No. 7, Mussey's Row, Middle-street, Portland.

JOHN DOW.

June 25. 1 6w

VELVET CLOTHS.

A FEW pieces elegant black and blue

Velvet Cloths, of a very superior quality.

Also, Elegant Olives and Browns, of every

variety of shade, just received and for sale

cheap, by

T. O. BRADLEY,

No. 6, Mussey's Row.

Portland, May 22.

STOCKS.

20 Dozen blk. and Bronze Kid—Plain

Hair filled Silk, Navarino watered

&c. all colors, with Ribbons, Knots and Bows

just received and for sale cheap, by

THOMAS O. BRADLEY.